

CHEKOTK, B.Ye.; HERBYAKOV, V.I.; MOH, LAV-KAYA, A.M., inzh.,
retsenz. it; KARASANI, Ye.I., inzh., retsenzent;
GRINSHEYN, L.G., inzh., retsenzent; KASHIKOVA, K.K.,
inzh., red.; MELKOV, N.N., inzh., red.

[Technology of metals and structural materials] Tekhnologiya metallov i konstruktsionnykh materialov. Mashinostroyeniye, 1964. 41 p.

SEBENGIN, P.V., inzh.; GUMELAN, P.A., inzh.; SMIRNOV, Ye.A., inzh.; G. LINSHTEN, L.A., inzh.

Erecting precast reinforced concrete cooling towers. Mont. i spets.
rab. v stroi. 23 no.3:16-17 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Cooling towers) (Precast concrete construction)

PETROV, L.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRINSHTEYN, Kh.R., inzh.; FURMAN, Ya.A.,
inzh.

Production of agloporite from lean clayey rock in the White
Russian S.S.R. Sbor.trud.VNIINSM no.6:136-150 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh materialov
Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Belorusskoy SSR.
(White Russia--Clay)
(Aggregates (Building materials))

BUREYKO, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, GRINSHTEYN, Kh.R., inzh.; KHODSKAYA, R.I.,
inzh.

Some problems of the technology of producing agloporite from
clay raw material. Sbor.trud.VNIINSM no.6:159-166 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh materialov
soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Belorusskoy SSR.
(Clay) (Aggregates (Building materials))

GRINSHTEYN, I.M.

Improvement of the evaporation of hydrochloric hydrolyzate. Sbor.
trud. NIIGS 11:41-48 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

GRINSHTEYN, I.M.; TISHETSKAYA, O.V.

Special features of the stripping of hydrogen chloride from thickened hydrolyzates by live steam. Sbor.trud. NIIGS 11:23-30 '63.

Stripping of hydrogen chloride from hydrochloric hydrolyzates at atmospheric pressure. Ibid.:31-40 (MIRA 16:12)

GRINSHTEYN, I.M.; ADAMOVICH, Ye.A.; ANTONOVA, Ye.V.

Corrosion resistance of stainless steels in aggressive media
of hydrolysis industries. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 15 no.8:
22-23 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-
spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Steel, Stainless--Corrosion) (Hydrolysis)

GRINSHPYUN, I.M.; TYSHCHENSKAYA, O.V.; BABINA, O.M.

Rotary absorber for producing concentrated hydrochloric acid. *Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom.* 13 no.6:12-13 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirovoy promyshlennosti.
(Kansk--Hydrochloric acid) (Absorption)

GRINSHTEYN, I. N.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the process
of the output of hydrolysate from hydrolyzing apparatus". Leningrad, 1958.
15 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Leningrad Order of Lenin Forestry Engineering
Acad im S. M. Kirov), 150 copies (Kl, No 7, 1959, 124)

GRINSHTEYN, I.M.

BELYAYEVSKIY, I.A.; GRINSHTEYN, I.M.; EPSHTEYN, Ya. V.

Some problems in the hydrodynamics of percolation hydrolysis. *Gidroliz.*
i lesokhim. prom. 10 no.8:6-10 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Hydrolysis)

GRINSHTEYN, I.M.

Improving the quality of raw materials is an important factor in
augmenting alcohol production. *Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom.* 9 no.6:
6-7 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i
sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Alcohol) (Raw materials)

YERSHOV, A.B.; SHAREVSKAYA, Ye.Ye; KOTREKHOVA, A.I.; YUR'YEV, A.I.; SAVINYKH,
Ye.A.; GRINSHTEYN, I.M.

Horizontal percolation permits an increase in alcohol production.
Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom.8 no.5:3-4 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Arkhangel'skiy gidroliznyy zavod (for Yershov, Sharevskaya, Kotrekhova, Yur'yev, Savinykh). 2.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy issul'fitno-spirovoy promyshlennosti (for Grinshteyn).

(Distillation) (Alcohol)

KUDRYAVTSEV, P.S.; TIMIRYAZEV, A.K., redaktor; SHEKERA, V.S., redaktor;
GRINSHTEYN, G.Z.[translator]; VOLKOVA, N.K., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[History of physics] Istorii fizyky. Vol. 1. [From ancient physics
to Mendeleev] Vid antychnoi fizyky do Mendelieieva. Pid red. A.K.
Timiriazieva. Kyiv, Derzh. uchbovo-pedahoh. vyd-vo. 1951. 511 p.
[Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)
(Physics--History)

GRINSHEYN, G.B.

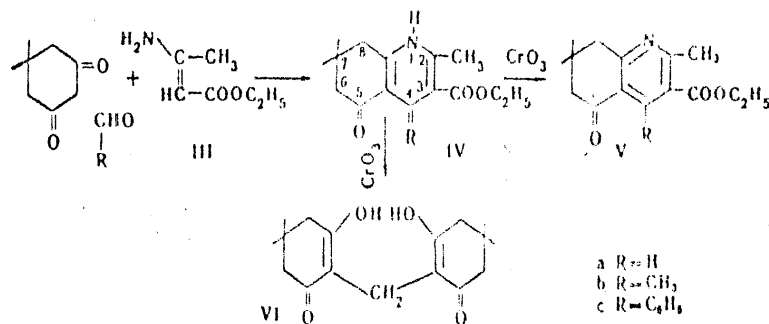
Study and propagation of the work experience of innovators in the
Secondary Aluminum Plant in Moscow. TSvet. met. 29 no.1:62-65 '56.
(MIRA 9:6)

1. Moskovskiy zavod vtorichnogo alyuminiya.
(Moscow--Aluminum--Metallurgy)

GRINSHTEYN, G.B.

Investigation and improvement of work methods in founding aluminum
and bronze at the Moscow secondary aluminum plant. TSvet. met. 26
no.2:34-38 Mr-Apr '53. (MLRA 10:9)
(Aluminum founding) (Bronze)

ACC NR: AP6033304



UV spectra of the compounds formed were analyzed. Their melting points are: (IVa) - 172-173°; (IVb) - 202-204°; (Vb) - 123-125°; (IVc) - 216-217°; (Vc) - 93-94°. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 11Feb65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004

ACC NR: AF6033304

SOURCE CODE: UR/0409/66/000/004/0583/0585

AUTHOR: Stankevich, E. I.; Grinshtoy, E. E.; Vanag, G. Ya. (Deceased)

ORG: Institute of Organic Synthesis, Academy of Sciences, Latvian SSR, Riga (Institut organicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk Latvyskoy SSR)

TITLE: Unsymmetrical three-carbon condensations with dimedone

SOURCE: Khimiya geterotsiklicheskikh soedineniy, no. 4, 1966, 583-585

TOPIC TAGS: condensation reaction, organic nitrogen compound, heterocyclic compound, dimedone

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to synthesize compounds having a dihydropyridine ring and electron-acceptor groups in positions 3,5 and to study the reactivity and physicochemical characteristics of such compounds (the dihydropyridine ring is known to enter into the composition of biologically important redox coenzymes). The condensation of dimedone, paraformaldehyde and ester of β -aminocrotonic acid (III) resulting in the formation of 3-carboethoxy-2,7,7-trimethyl-5-keto-1,4,5,6,7,8-hexahydroquinoline (IVa) was carried out. If acetaldehyde or benzaldehyde is taken instead of paraformaldehyde, compounds IVb and IVc are respectively obtained. In an attempt to oxidize compounds IVa-c with CrO_3 in glacial acetic acid, it was found that compounds Vb and c are readily formed, and that the dihydropyridine ring is broken, forming VI. The latter was also formed by reacting IVa with concentrated H_2SO_4 .

Card 1/2

UDC: 547.832+542.953+543.422

GRINSHTEYN, D.; VOYTOVICH, M. [Voitovich, M.]

Precast reinforced concrete to metal buildings in Transcarpathia.
Sil'. bar. 13 no.2:3-5 P' '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predsedatel' soveta Irshavskoy mezhkolkhoznoy stroitel'noy
organizatsii Zakarpatskoy oblasti (for Grinshteyn). 2. Glavnyy inzh.
Irshavskoy mezhkolkhoznoy stroitel'noy organizatsii Zakarpatskoy
oblasti (for Voytovich).

GRINSHTEYN, B.Ya.

Complication in the treatment of chronic nonspecific infectious polyarthritis with chrysanol. Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.3: 62 My-Je'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz Ob'yedinnoy bol'nitsy no.3 goroda Osh (glavnyy vrach Ya.A.Kerzhner).
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID) (PHARMACOLOGY)

GRINSHTEYN, B.Ya.

Case of postinfarct syndrome. Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.3:56-57 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz ob"yedinennoy bol'nitsy No.3 g. Osh (glavnyy vrach -- Kerzhner);
nauchnyy rukovoditel' -- dotsent M.M.Mirrakhimov.
(HEART--INFARCTION)

GRINSHTEYN, B.I., aspirant

Valve strength of the LVS-300/5 ignitron. Vest.TSNII SPS 23 no.4:
18-21 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AP4022715

plates. For normal loads, the problem was investigated by L. Prandtl. A formula derived by the authors in a similar way for the axial-symmetric case is compared with the experimental data obtained by Fuks (Coll. Clock Mechanisms, No. 1, 1955). Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mekhaniki polimerov Akademii nauk LatvSSR
(Institute for Mechanics of Polymers, Academy of Sciences LatvSSR)

SUBMITTED: 30Oct63

DATE ACQ: 08Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4022715

S/0020/64/155/002/0320/0322

AUTHOR: Aynbinder, S. B.; Grinshteyn, A. M.

TITLE: Concerning the carrying capacity of a lubrication film

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 2, 1964, 320-322

TOPIC TAGS: lubrication film, lubricant, lubrication, lubrication theory, lubricant carrying capacity, plastic film compression

ABSTRACT: The authors give a simple mechanical explanation for the observation that good lubricants have a high resistance to compression of thin lubrication films, and at the same time, a small shear resistance, without the assumption of an anisotropic molecular structure of the film. Under usual conditions of boundary friction, the diameter of individual areas of actual contact is of the order of scores of microns and the thickness of the lubrication film is tenths or thousandths of a micron. Therefore, the authors considered a model in which the compression of a plastic film occurs between two rigid

Card 1/2

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GRINSHTEYN, A. M.

o/1963

1964

NERVOUS SYSTEM

DECEASED

GRINSKEY, Vladimir Il'ich; SHEVTSOV, Viktor Mitrofanovich

Controlled switching rectifiers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
elektronika. 7 no.2:259-269 '64. (Mar 1964)

1. Nachal'nik byuro proektirovaniya Chuvstvenno-elektrotekhnicheskogo naučno-issledovatel'skogo instituta (for Grinskey).
2. Staryshiy inzhener-issledovatel' Chuvstvenno-elektrotekhnicheskogo naučno-issledovatel'skogo instituta (for Shevtsov).

GRINSHPUNT, Ye.M. (Moskva)

Side effects of antitubercular preparations. Probl.tub. 37
no.5:68-76 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS - effects, injurious)

AL', G.E., doktor med.nauk; AMOSOV, N.M., prof.; ANTELAVA, N.V., prof.;
 BOGUSH, L.K., prof.; VOZNESENSKIY, A.N., prof.; VIL'NYANSKIY,
 L.I., kand.med.nauk; LAPINA, A.A., prof.; MASSINO, S.V., doktor
 med.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, F.A., prof.; RABUKHIN, A.Ye., prof.;
 KHRUSHCHOVA, T.N., prof.; SHAKLEIN, I.A., prof.; YABLOKOV, D.D.,
 prof.; EYNIS, V.L., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, otv.red.;
 KORNEV, P.G., prof., red.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, A.I., prof., red.
 [deceased]; LAPINA, A.I., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.A., kand.med.nauk,
 red.; STRUKOV, A.I., prof., red.; SHEBANOV, F.V., prof., zaslu-
 zhennyy deyatel' nauki, red.toma; GRINSHPUNT, Ye.M., red.; LYUD-
 KOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Multivolume manual on tuberculosis] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo
 po tuberkulezu. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry. Vol.2. [Tuber-
 culosis of the respiratory organs] Tuberkulez organov dykhanii.
 Red.toma A.E.Rabukhin i F.V.Shebanov. Book 2. 1959. 408 p.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for Antelava, Bogush, Yablokov,
 Strukov). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Kornev).

(TUBERCULOSIS)

GRINHPUNT, Ye.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Restorative processes in destructive pulmonary tuberculosis
following therapy with streptomycin and other drugs. Probl. tub.
no.5:14-22 S-O '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo tuberkuleznogo voyennogo gosptalya (nach.
L.I.Lyalin)

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, therapy,
streptomycin & other drugs)

(STREPTOMYCIN, therapeutic use,
tuberc., pulm.)

GRINSHPUNT, Ye. M.

GRINSHPUNT, Ye. M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Pushkino Moskovskoy oblasti); PESCHANSKIY, G. I. (Pushkino Moskovskoy oblasti).

Therapeutic significance of blood transfusion in pulmonary tuberculosis.

Probl. tub. no. 1:28-34 Ja-F '55.

(MLRA 8:4)

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, therapy,
blood transfusion)

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, in various diseases,
tuberc., pulm.)

GRINHPUNT, Ye.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moscow)

Cases of tuberculosis and cancer of the lung. Klin.med. 32 no.3:68-70
Mr '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Tuberculosis) (Lungs--Cancer)

GRINSHPUNT, Ye.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Pushkino Moskovskoy oblasti).

Differential diagnosis of tuberculosis and cancer of the lung. Probl.tub.
no.5:41-49 S-0 '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Tuberculosis) (lungs--Cancer)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

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Telephone and Telegraph Co., Inc.) (NYSE: AIT) is a
subsidiary of American International Group, Inc. (NYSE: AIG).
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38323 GRINHPUNT, YE. M.

Nekotoryye voprosy iz praktiki primeneniya streptomitsina pri tuberkuleze.
problemy tuberkuleza, 1949, No 6, s. 36-41

Cold Drawing of Steel

SOV/1400

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4-29-59

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Cold Drawing of Steel SOV/1400

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25(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1400

Grinshpunt, Iosif Genrikhovich

Kholodnaya protyazhka metalla (Cold Drawing of Steel) Moscow,
Metallurgizdat, 1958. 119 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Lebedev, A.I.; Ed. of Publishing House: Ozeretskaya, A.L.;
Tech. Ed.: Dobuninskaya, L.V.

PURPOSE: The book is intended to increase the qualification of
young workers in drawing shops.

COVERAGE: The book analyzes the basic processes in manufacturing
gaged drawn steel products. Pointing, pickling, annealing, and
straightening of cold drawn steel are discussed in detail.
Basic types of equipment used in pointing and drawing and
heat-treatment shops, and the making of dies are described.
Special attention is focused on the analysis of causes of rejects
and methods of preventing and eliminating them. No personalities
are mentioned. There are 6 references, all Soviet.

Card 1/5

GRINSHTUN, Z.S.

One method for the analytic determination of the strength of
an electromagnetic field in mine workings. Nauch. trudy
KNIUI no.15:416-419 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

EXTRACTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/2 Internal Med. pag 60

4675. THE MEGAKARYOCYTIC VARIANT OF OSTEOMYELORETICULOSIS (Russian text) - Grinshpun Z. D. and Matsatunen A. A. - PROBL. GEMATOL. I PEREL. KROVI 1958, 3/3 (24-27) Illus. 3

The myelofibrosis was accompanied by myeloid metaplasia of almost all organs. The 50-year-old woman was hospitalized because of marked progressive abdominal enlargement, fever, malaise and anaemia. Haematological examination revealed normocytic anaemia (Hb: 37%; RBC: 1,750,000), WBC: 102,400 with reticulum cells, myeloblasts, promyelocytes, and myelocytes amounting to 50%. Platelet count was 2,617,750 and there were 66 megakaryocytic nuclei per 100 leucocytes. Bone marrow examination revealed a striking megakaryocytic hyperplasia. At autopsy hepatosplenomegaly and generalized myeloid metaplasia were noted. The controversial classification of such a disorder is discussed and its leukaemic character stressed.

Blum - Terre Haute, Ind.

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GRIN-LIN

quasiconformal representation, Nauch. Izv. no. 14:333-338
(MIRA 18:4)

GRINSHFON, Z.S.

Relation between Mobius transformations and differential equations and possibilities of using them in studying parameters of hydraulic transportation. Nauch. trudy KNIUI no.13:313-316 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

Investigating some classes of elliptic integrals in the determination of the size of bearing areas under rods. Ibid.: 374-384

GKINSHFON, Ye.L.

Choice of surgical method in perforated ulcer of the stomach
and duodenum. Khirurgiia 36 no.12:69-72 '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz gosptal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - zasluzhenny
deyatel' nauki chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.T. Lidskiy)
Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PEPTIC ULCER)

GRINSHPUN, Ye. L.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Perforated ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.
(Clinical aspect and operative treatment)." Sverdlovsk, 1961. 19 pp;
(Sverdlovsk State Med Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61
sup, 224)

L 28018-66

ACC NR: AP6018195

0

evidently (by 45-55%) in the first 5 days; it then dropped 47% after 10 days and 62% after 14-15 days. The results indicate that developing brain neoplasms are characterized by a high level of metabolism, including that of phosphorus. This marked intensification of metabolism in the early stages of development is pronounced throughout the course of the disease -- to the natural death of the animal. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 18 / SUBM DATE: 03Jun64

Card 2/2

90

L 28018-66

ACC NR: AP6018195

SOURCE CODE: UR/0242/65/000/004/0026/0029

AUTHOR: Isamukhamedov, B. N.; Grinshpun, S. M.; Dimant, I. M. 40

ORG: Department of Experimental Oncology, Scientific Research Institute of Roentgenology, Radiology and Oncology, Ministry of Health, UzSSR (Otdel eksperimental'noy onkologii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii, radiologii i onkologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya UzSSR)

TITLE: Materials for a study of phosphorous metabolism in the tissues of the central nervous system of rats at various stages of development of a malignant glioma implanted in the brain 22

SOURCE: Meditsinskiy zhurnal Uzbekistana, no. 4, 1965, 26-29

TOPIC TAGS: central nervous system, rat, brain, biologic metabolism, tumor, radioisotope, phosphorous

ABSTRACT: Rats were sacrificed 5, 10 and 14-15 days after implantation of the malignant tumor. Four hours before decapitation $\text{Na}_2\text{NP}^{32}\text{O}_4$ was administered intraperitoneally. Total phosphorus and phosphorus in several individual fractions of the brain were measured. The authors found that even after five days there was a 57% reduction in assimilation of radioactive phosphorus in the white matter of the left hemisphere (the side where the tumor was implanted). After 10 and 14-15 days a further decrease of the radioisotope was noted in total phosphorus of the white matter of both hemispheres (more pronounced on the injured side -- up to 20%). In the gray matter of the cerebral hemispheres the inclusion of p^{32} increased quite

Card 1/2 2

TOLOKOV, Yu.A.; GRINSHPEN, S.M.

Glycoproteins of the blood serum in patients with chronic
traumatic osteomyelitis. Vop.med.khim. 11 no.5:74-77
S.O. 1965. (KGBA 1961)

1. Katedra travmatologii i ortopedii Tashkentского gosus-
darstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i laboratoriya biokhimii
Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii, Moskva.
Submitted August 17, 1964.

GLAZOV, G.M.; RYU, G.O.; RYU, G.O.

Experimental study of contractile properties of skeletal muscle with implanted bioluminescent microcirculation system. Biol. Skop. Med. Ned. 58 no. 1: 6-11, 1975.

1. Glazov, G.M. (in Russian). Contractile properties of skeletal muscle with implanted bioluminescent microcirculation system. (doc. no. 1. M. Glazov). Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1975, 235: 100-101. Submitted May 10, 1975.

L 24508-66

ACC NR: AP6007713

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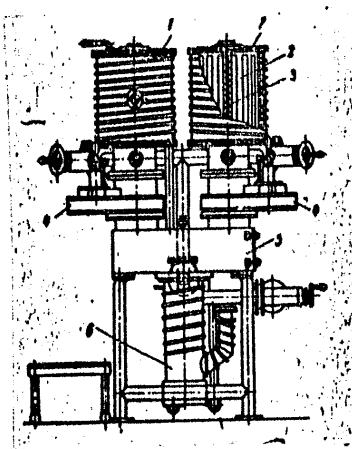


Fig. 1 - Device for metallizing in vacuum.

- 1 - vacuum chambers; 2 - drum with cells;
- 3 - evaporator; 4 - vacuum shut-off devices;
- 5 - collector; 6 - vacuum system

SUB CODE: 13/
Card 2/2 BLG

SUM DATE: 06Jun64/

L 24508-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6007713

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0112/0112

AUTHOR: Grinshun, S. I.; Zakis, Ya. M.; Kokle, A. L.; El'perin, S. I.

17
6

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for metallizing in vacuum. Class 48, No. 178635 [Announced by the Design and Technological Office for Metallizing in Vacuum, Council of National Economy, Latvian SSR (Kostruktorsko-technologicheskoye byuro metallizatsii v vakume SNKh Latviyskoy SSR)].

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 112

TOPIC TAGS: metallizing, vacuum metallizing

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a device for metallizing in vacuum. It consists of vacuum chambers with drums, cells, evaporators, vacuum shut-off devices, shut-off devices, a collector, an oil-absorbing filled trap, and a vacuum-producing system. To simplify the design and reduce the operating cycle, the evaporators are made to serve simultaneously as glow-discharge electrodes and the entire space of the collector is filled with an oil-absorbing material. To secure the collector in a vertical position, it is equipped with a self-adjusting lever-type tightening device (see Fig. 1). [LD]

2

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.793.093.14

GRINSHPUN, S.I., inzhener.

Concerning the All-Union State Standard 7396-55 "Plug connectors."
Prom. energ. 12 no.3:26-28 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Iatpromsovet.
(Electric contactors--Standards)

GRINSHPUN, S.I., inzhener.

Concerning K. D. Kofman and G. M. Khromchenko's article "Some demands on the electrical industry in connection with industrial methods in electrical installation work. Prom. energ. 11 no.10:37-38 0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskaya kontora Iatpromsoвета.
(Electric engineering)

S/081/62/000/016/031/043
B168/B166

AUTHOR:

Grinshpan, G. D.

TITLE:

Investigation on KMF (KMF) and phenolformaldehyde adhesives
for sticking wood

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. . Khimiya, no. 16, 1962, 527, abstract
16P118 (in collection: Struzhechn. plity i svyazuyushchiye
materialy . M., 1961, 237-241)

TEXT: In order to produce adhesives of unlimited life the author
investigated the carbamide adhesives of type KMF, which are based on
urea-formaldehyde resin, and phenolformaldehyde adhesives based on
commercial resins. He found that the adhesive of type KMF, and phenol-
formaldehyde adhesives, can be used extensively by industry, both for
sticking and for the sealing of knots on an CsCA (SvSA) automatic lathe.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GRINMAN, I.G.; SAKHIPOV, N.I.

Automatic control of machines for repeated drawing with the help
of electric models. Trudy Inst.iad.fiz.AN Kazakh.SSR 4:172-183
'61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Wire drawing) (Automatic control)

GRINMAN, I.G.; MINHAYLOVA, L.S.

Automatic measurement of wire speed and meterage in the drawing
process. Trudy Inst.iad.fiz.AN Kazakh.SSR 4:147-150 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Wire drawing) (Magnetic measurements)

3/137/62/000/005/067/150
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Grinman, I. G., Ovsov, Yu. V., Mishchenko, V. S., Bakhtayev, Sh.

TITLE: A photo-electronic micrometer to measure the diameter of moving wires or threads

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 37, abstract 5D014
("Tr. In-ta yadern. fiz. AN KazSSR", 1961, v. 4, 132-146)

TEXT: A brief review is given of existing devices for the contactless measuring of the diameter of a moving wire; their deficiencies are described. A device is proposed for measuring the diameter of a moving wire under wire-drawing industrial conditions; it assures the observation of intervals and high accuracy of measurement (5 - 10 μ). The measuring accuracy is independent of the amplitude and frequency of transverse oscillations and of the wire displacement along the optical axis. The device suggested is a photo-electric ФЭМ (FEM) micrometer, which, unlike other devices, permits the automatic measurement of wire diameters in a wide range without any resetting of the apparatus. The device and its operational principle are described.

N. Ursova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GRINMAN, I.G.; PUSHKAREV, L.P.

Measuring the back-pull of wire in the drawing process by the
frequency method. Trudy Inst.iad.fiz.AN Kazakh.SSR 4:132-137
'61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Wire drawing) (Frequency measurements)

GRINMAN, I.G.; DZHASYBEKOVA, E.K.

Investigating the possibility of measuring the temperature of
wire during the drawing process by means of radioactive rays.
Trudy Inst. iad. fiz. AN Kazakh SSR 4:126-131 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Wire drawing) (Ionization chambers)

GRINMAN, I.G.; YEGAY, A.G.; MINKHAYLOVA, L.S.; OVSOV, Yu.V.

Problems of automatic control in the drawing industry. Trudy
Inst.iad.fiz.AN Kazakh.SSR 4:122-125 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Wire drawing) (Automatic control)

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Physical Metallurgy and Processing of Metals

011/0100

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11-22-61

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Card 3/6

Highly Dispersible and Inhomogeneous of Metals

Table of contents, introduction, and general information on the subject of the present work. List of the references. Bibliography. The subject of which are described.

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6. RUMMAN, I. G.

PHYSICAL METALLURGY

007/5670

23

Alma-Ata: Nauka Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut yadernoy fiziki.

Metallovedeniye i obrabotka metallov daniymi (Physical Metallurgy and Processing of Metals) Alma-Ata, 1961. 185 p. (Series: Trudy Instituta yadernoy fiziki, t. 4) 2,450 copies printed.

Comp. Eds.: I. G. Rumman and A. A. Prorokov; Secy. Secretary: V. V. Chervyakova; Ills.: N. Ya. Brailovskaya and G. I. Shvelchik; Tech. Eds.: G. P. Borodina.

FORWORD: This book is intended for scientific research workers, technical personnel in industry, and students and aspirants interested in problems of physical metallurgy and the processing of metals.

COMMENT: The book, Volume IV of the Transactions of the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, contains papers reviewing problems of physical metallurgy. Attention is given to a consideration of metal ductility, strength, phase transformation, and the ordering of various alloys, and to a discussion of the diffusion mechanism of the plasticity. Experimental findings concerning strength, deformation, and external friction in the working of non-ferrous metals and alloys are included in papers dealing with metal rolling.

Card 1/6

BLYAKH, G.I.; GORELEKINSKIY, Yu.V.; GRINMAN, I.G.; SOKOLOVA, A.Ya.;
SHULYAR, B.N.

Automatic titrimeter. Zav.lab. 26 no.12:1426-1429 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN KazSSR.
(Titrimeters)

GRINMAN, I.G.; DZHASYBEKOVA, E.K.; BLYAKH, G.I.; OSHCHENSKIY, V.M.

Developing radioactive methods for the automatic control of technological parameters. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 16 no.11:3-12 N '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Radioactivity--Industrial applications)

On the Separation of the Faraday Current
From the Capacitance Current in Differential
Polarography

S/076/60/034/03/026/038
B005/B016

SUBMITTED: August 30, 1958

Card 4/4

On the Separation of the Faraday Current
From the Capacitance Current in Differential
Polarography

S/076/60/034/03/026/038
B005/B016

this circumstance, the authors investigated simpler methods for separating the capacitance current, among them the two-frequency method and the phase method. The principle of the two methods is described. The simplest of these methods is the phase method. The phase of the Faraday current is shifted by an angle of between 0 and 45° with respect to the voltage applied, according to the ratio between R_K and Z_D , whereas the phase of the capacitance current is shifted by 90° with $R_B = 0$. When using a phase sensitive electronic measuring scheme (Ref 5), the Faraday current may be measured irrespective of the capacitance current. Figure 2 gives the calibration curves of the dependence of current strength I on the concentration C , for the use of the phase method; figure 3 shows a comparison of the three methods mentioned for the dependence of the capacity current left after separation on the loading resistance for $C = 0$, $C_g = 0.4 \mu f$. The method of the rectangular voltage is found to yield the best characteristics. For practical purposes, however, the phase method is recommended, for which only 4 electron tubes are necessary. A description of the device and some results are at present prepared for publication. There are 3 figures and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

On the Separation of the Faraday Current
From the Capacitance Current in Differential
Polarography

S/076/60/034/03/026/038
B005/B016

k - rate constant of the reaction). Equation (4) is written down for the total current I which flows through the electrolyzer, considering the loading resistance R_B . This loading resistance R_B includes also the resistances of the electrolyte and of the current sources. Figure 1 shows the calibration curves of the dependence of current strength I on the concentration C at different loading resistances. It may be seen from these curves that, when using alternating voltage in polarography, high sensitivities can only be obtained if the Faraday current can be measured irrespective of the capacitance current. By applying a constant potential to the electrode the capacitance current decreases exponentially (and thus rapidly), whereas the Faraday current decreases more slowly. If an alternating voltage of the rectangular type is applied to the electrolyzer and measurement is carried out only at the end of each half-period, the capacitance current is eliminated practically completely. This method of separation may be realized by means of a commutator (Ref 3) or a special electronic scheme (Ref 4). In the latter case the sensitivity of the usual polarographic method could be exceeded by two decimal powers. A disadvantage of this method is that it requires very complicated devices. Considering

Card 2/4

AUTHORS: Grinman, I. G., Kozlov, G. S.
(Alma-Ata)

S/076/60/034/03/026/038
B005/B016

TITLE: On the Separation of the Faraday Current From the Capacitance
Current in Differential Polarography ¹

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 34, Nr 3, pp 661-664 (USSR)

TEXT: The capacitance current represents a considerable hindrance when alternating voltage is used in polarography. When an alternating voltage $U = E \cdot \sin \omega t$ is applied to a polarographic cell a capacitance current $I_C = -j\omega C_e E$ (1) is formed. ¹

(C_e - capacity of the electrode which is polarized. C_e is between 20 and 40 $\mu\text{f}/\text{cm}^2$).

The capacitance current is superimposed onto the Faraday current in the loading resistance which is measured. The Faraday current is limited by the sum of the diffusion impedance Z_D and the reaction resistance R_K :

$$Z_D = \frac{RT}{n^2 F^2 s C} \sqrt{\frac{2}{D \omega}}, \quad R_K = \frac{RT}{n^2 F^2 s C} \frac{1}{k} \quad (s - \text{surface of the electrode; } C - \text{con-}$$

centration of the substance to be determined on the surface of the electrode;

Card 1/4

GORELKINSKIY, Yu.V.; GRINMAN, I.G.; KOZLOV, G.S.

Differential electronic polarograph. Zav. lab. 26 no. 9:1141-1143
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Polarograph)

VASILEVSKIY, Ye.V., GRINMAN, I.G., OSHCHENSKIY, V.M.

Electron photometer for colorimetric analysis. Zav.lab. 26
no.5:630-632 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Akademii nauk KazSSR.
(Photometers) (Colorimetry)

25169

S/031/60/000/011/001/008
A161/A133

On the problem of developing radioactivation ...

$$\frac{s_2 I_2}{s_1 I_1 - s_2 I_2};$$

$$G_n = Q_n \frac{s_1 I_1}{K \lambda} \left(1 + \lambda V_1 \right) = \frac{\lambda V_2}{K} \frac{s_1 s_2 I_1 I_2}{s_1 I_1 - s_2 I_2} \left(V_1 + V_2 \frac{s_2 I_2}{s_1 I_1 - s_2 I_2} \right);$$

$K = fV \frac{6.02 \cdot 10^{23}}{A}$; n - the concentration of activated element; c - the percentage of the activated element in solid matter; f - density of the neutron stream in neutr/cm². sec; σ - effective cross section area of reaction in cm²; V - the irradiated volume in cm³; $6.02 \cdot 10^{23}$ - the Avogadro's number; A - the atomic weight of the activated element. The pulp flow parameters can be found by measuring I_1 and I_2 , and the formulae (4) and (5), for all other values may be assumed constant and may be determined by calibration on the spot. All calculations may be easily automated for automatic control. It is mentioned that analogous methods may be based on luminescence, magnetization, or other phenomena connected with the relaxation time. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/5

25169

S/031/60/000/011/001/003

On the problem of developing radioactivation ...

A161/Q133

tion of this element. In the second application example, no elements have been found yet that would yield isotopes with half-lives in fractions of a second, or even in whole seconds. Silicon $^{28}_{14}\text{Si}$ and aluminum $^{27}_{13}\text{Al}$ have a half-life measured in minutes and require longer neutron irradiation than is possible for activation in pulp moving in a pipeline. The flotation machine chambers at concentration plants are suggested as the place of activation (Fig. 3), with the neutrons source A in the left chamber and measurement of induced radioactivity in the same chamber with the receiver I, and in the second chamber with the receiver I₂. Formulas are evolved for calculating the pulp flow in volume, the concentration, and the consumption of the activated matter:

$$\text{volume } Q = \lambda V_2 \frac{s_2 I_2}{s_1 I_1 - s_2 I_2} \quad (4)$$

where λ is the constant of decay determined by $\lambda = \frac{0.693}{T_{1/2}}$ (where $T_{1/2}$ is half-life); V_2 - the pulp volume in the second chamber; s_1 and s_2 constant factors determined by the receiver type, the geometry of the installation and the measuring time; I_1 and I_2 - the radiation intensity measured by the receivers; concentration of solid matter (n_{TS}) in pulp $n_{\text{TS}} = \frac{G}{Q} 100$, and consumption of solid matter in pulp $G_{\text{TS}} = \frac{G}{Q} 100$ (5) (where $n = \frac{s_1 I_1}{K} (Q + V_1) - \frac{s_1 I_1}{K} V_1 + V_2$)

Card 2/5

26.2190

25169

S/031/69/000/011/001/002
A161/A133

AUTHORS: Grinman, I.G., Dzhasybekova, E. K., Blyakh, G. I., Osherenkiy, V. K.

TITLE: On the problem of developing radioactivation methods for automatic monitoring of technological processes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Vestnik, no. 11, 1960, 3 - 12

TEXT: The authors present a general survey on the possible applications of activation for automatic monitoring using data (Ref. 3, 4) (Two publications of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR dating 1954 and 1955) on nuclear reactions of elements that are frequently present in raw materials of the chemical and metallurgical industry. Moreover, they comment on the existing scintillation counters and protection. Two practical application examples are discussed: to determine the concentration of separate elements in the flow, consumption of the elements, and flow speed (Fig. 1), and to measure the two-phase slurry in nonferrous metallurgy and some other processes. The first example (Fig. 1) includes an activator (neutrons source, A) placed on the pipe surface, and two counters (Π_1 and Π_2). The activation time will be proportional to the length $l_{акт}$ and inversely proportional to the flow speed, while the number of the atoms of the element in which the radioactive isotopes are forming will be proportional to the concentration $1/5$

S/031/60/000/007/003/003/XX
A161/A026

Automatic Measurements and Control of Multidrive Drawing Machines

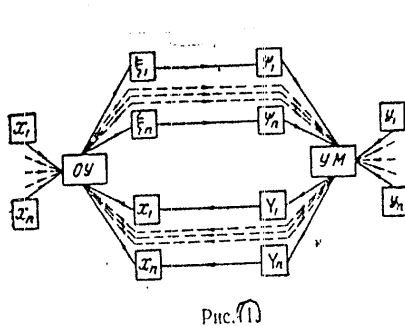


Figure 1: Block diagram of control principle

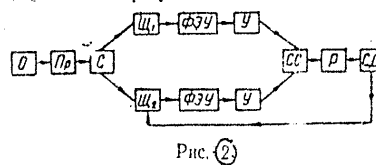


Figure 2: Block diagram of photoelectric micrometer

an aperture, a photo - resistor, an amplifier and a frequency meter with an indicator or signaller. A photoelectronic micrometer is designed for measuring the diameter of wire moving with 20 - 60 m / sec, in which the known "method of pulse coincidence" of nuclear physics is employed to eliminate errors from random transverse oscillations of the wire. The device is illustrated by a block diagram (Fig. 2) where light source (O) lights wire (Πp), the image of which is periodically cast by an optic scanning device onto a screen with two slit apertures (Π). Current pulses forming at moments in the photo - amplifiers ($\Phi \Phi$) are amplified in amplifiers (Ψ) and sent into a coincidence circuit ($\Phi \Phi$). If the interslit distance is not equal to the wire diameter, the pulses do not come at the same time, i.e., they do not match. Then the relay (Π) works and the servomotor ($\Phi \Pi$) moves a slit (Π) in proper direction until the pulses match again. The wire diameter is measured by a minimeter with $\pm 5 \mu$ accuracy in diameter range 1 - 10 mm. Besides, a dial indicator is used for watching the wear of the drawing dies; its sensitivity reaches tenths of 1μ . An experimental unit will be used in a drawing machine produced by the AZTM (AZTM, the Alma - Ata Works). Mathematical analysis of interferences in coincidence circuits is nearing completion. Yu.V. Ovsov, L.P. Pushkarev, and N.I. Sakhpov are mentioned for having taken part in the development of the described works. There are 2 figures.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000616900030-6

S/031/60/000/007/003/003/XX

A161/A026

Automatic Measurements and Control of Multidrive Drawing Machines

be changed correspondingly to x . If φ values proportional to the $\dot{x}$ values are introduced into the model inputs, γ values proportional to the control signal X may be obtained on its outputs. The method is particularly simple in case of astatic control when it is sufficient to obtain control signals with proper sign and only approximately proportional to the mismatch values in the system. Control by such model is comprehensive, all drives or elements receive signals simultaneously corresponding to their deviations from normal for the entire system. The laboratory has completed models for loop as well as direct - flow machines with series and parallel supply of the motor armatures; a calculation is nearly ready for a - c motors. All models are extremely simple in design. In some cases it is only necessary to introduce mismatch signals and switch control servomotors into a special electric circuit copying the structure of the controlled object. The models appear suitable for many complex machines like multistand rolling mills, transfer machines, turbines, as well as for equipment used in metallurgical and chemical manufacturing processes. The matter is being theoretically analyzed. A frequency measurement method and device have been developed for one of "chance parameters" - wire tension before the drawing die, or the so-called counterbension. It was found by calculations and experiments that moving wire performs peculiar oscillations. The small and dependable device consists of a light source,

Card 2/4

3/031/60/000/001/003/003/71
A161/A036

AUTHOR: Grinman, I. G., Candidate of Physics - Mathematical Sciences
TITLE: Automatic Measurements and Control of Multidrive Drawing Machines
PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, 1960, No. 7, pp. 98 - 99

TEXT: The Laboratoriya elektroniki i avtomatiki (Laboratory of Electronics and Automation) has completed a series of works for the Alma - Atinskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Alma - Ata Heavy Machine Works) that is specializing for the production of automated high - speed drawing machines for tubes, wire and other drawn products. A part of the work done is briefly described in this article. Electric models and their use as analog computers for automatic control of multidrive drawign machines are of greatest interest. The "upravlyayemaya model" or abbreviated YM(UM) ("controllable model") follows the same complex equation systems that are necessary to calculate an n number of artificially controllable parameters introduced into the system with the purpose of stabilizing a series of values and maintain proper control of the process in which some parameters are chance parameters. The idea is illustrated by diagram (Fig. 1) where OY is the control object (drawing machine or other), $x_1 \dots x_n$ chance parameters $\xi_1 \dots \xi_n$ values to be stabilized, $x_1 \dots x_n$ the artificially controlled parameters that can

Card 1/4

28 (1)

SOV/31-59-8-7/17

AUTHOR: Grinman, I. G., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences

TITLE: Automation of Measuring and Control in Technology and Nuclear Physics

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, 1959, Nr 8, pp 65-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the automation of measuring and control in Kazakhstan's non-ferrous and machine-building industry. The Laboratory of Electronics and Automatics at the Institut yadernoy fiziki Akademii nauk Kaz SSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics AS Kaz SSR) has developed some electronic instruments, among them are the PEU-2 differential polarograph, the KPT-2 electronic color comparator and the TAU-2 automatic titrator. The Laboratory also deals with the automation of control in the wire drawing process, because the Alma-Atinskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Alma-Ata Heavy Machine-Building Plant) is one of the leading plants for high-speed wire-drawing machines in the USSR. ✓

Card 1/1

Atlas of Mercury Spectrum

SOV/3309

excitation potentials, and intensities for 226 mercury lines. Included is a diagram of energy levels of the neutral mercury atom (Hg I). There are 17 bibliographic references: 4 Soviet, 9 German, 3 English and 1 French.

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Diagram of Energy Levels of the Neutral Mercury Atom (Hg I)	13
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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

TM/mas
3-21-60

24(4)

PHASE I LOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3309

Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut

Atlas spektra rtuti (Atlas of Mercury Spectrum) Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kazakhskoy SSR, 1959. 1. v. [10 plates in pocket] 1,000 copies printed.

Compilers: A.I. Alekseyeva, I.G. Grinman, S.K. Kalinin, Yu.A. Kushnikov, and V.L. Marzukanov; Eds.: S.E. Frish, Professor, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and R.I. Suvorova; Tech. Ed.: Z.P. Rorokina.

PURPOSE: The publication is intended as a reference book for scientific research workers and engineers.

COVERAGE: The atlas contains photos of the mercury spectrum in the ultraviolet region, made on quartz spectrograph ISP-22 (magnified 8 times) and in the infrared region, made on spectrograph ISP-31 with long-focus camera (magnified 6 times). The explanatory table indicates wavelength, wave numbers,

Card 1, 2

ALEKSEYEVA, A.I.; GRINMAN, I.G.; KALININ, S.K.; KUSHNIKOV, Yu.A.;
MARZUVANOV, V.I.

First number of the atlas of spectra of the elements - mercury
spectrum. Fiz.sbor. no.4:185-187 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Mercury--Spectra)

GRINMAN, I. G.

with S. K. Kalinin, E. Ye. Pavn, and G. B. Zhilinskiy "Spectroscopic
Determination of Rare Earths in Minerals"

with S. K. Kalinin, V. I. Marmuzanov, and E. Ye. Pavn "Study of Electric-arc
Output for Spectrum Analysis"

Transactions of the Inst. of Nuclear Physics, Kazakh SSR, Acad. Sci. Trudy, v. 1.,
Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kaz SSR, 1956.

This vol. contains results of research at the Inst. of Nuclear Physics for the
years 1954-56.

GRINMAN, I.G.; KALININ, S.K.; MARZUVANOV, V.L.

Systematizing atomic spectra. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 12 no.9:
85-89 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Spectrum, Atomic)

GRINMAN, I.G.

Automatic chemical control in nonferrous metallurgy. Vest.AN
Kazakh.SSR 12 no 5:22-23, May 1966. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Predstavlena chlenom-korrespondentom AN KazSSR M.T. Kozlovskim.
(Automatic control) (Nonferrous metal industries)

GRINMAN, I. G.
USSR/Physical Chemistry - Atom

B-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1957, 14341

Author : Grinman I. G., Kalinin S. K., and Murzuvanov V. L.

Inst : -

Title : The Problem of the Systematization of Atomic Spectra

Orig Pub: Vestn. AN KazSSR, 1956, No 9, 85-89

Abstract: The notice reports the compilation of an atlas of mercury spectra by various authors. The atlas consists of three parts: (1) description of the series, systems of energy levels, (2) tables of wave lengths, energy levels, and line intensities, (3) photograph of the spectrum which includes the region of 2200-10140A. The spectrum of Hg III and of much higher degrees of ionization is not covered in the atlas.

Card 1/1

GRINMAN, I. G.

USSR .

✓Electrocolorimeter for multiple analysis. I. G. Grinman, *Vestnik Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R.* 11, No. 5 (Whole No. 122), 4-51(1935).--A simply constructed photoelec. colorimeter is described in detail and several typical applications are shown in analysis of metallic iron. G. M. Kosolapoff.

BLYAKH, G.I.; GRINMAN, I.G.; GUSEV, A.Ya.

Automatic control of traces of large fractions in rubber compounding fillers. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.2:39-40 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Rubber)

OVSYANNIKOV, S.G., kand. ekon. nauk; GRINMAN, G.I.; SHIPUNOV, I.F.;
DRANICHNIKOV, I.F.; TYABUT, M.A.; KOLEVICH, A.G., red.;
TORKAYLO, I., red.; DIK, V., tekhn. red.

[Accounting and auditing on collective farms; practical aid]
Bukhgalterskii uchet i revizionnaia rabota v kolkhozakh;
prakticheskoe posobie. Minsk, Sel'khozgiz BSSR, 1961. 246 p.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Collective farms--Accounting)

S/137/62/000/008/052/035
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Grinkyavichyus, A. A., Petrauskas, S. M.

TITLE: White bronze-plating

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1962, 127, abstract S1638
(In collection: "Vopr. usoversh. gal'vanopokrytiy", Vil'nyus, 1961, 81 - 83)

TEXT: An analysis is made of the properties and use of white bronze (45% Sn and 55% Cu). The most expedient conditions of deposition are described. The process is conducted from an electrolyte containing (in g/l) Sn (in stannate form) 30 - 45, Cu (in the form of a complex cyanogen salt) 10 - 15, NaCN (free) 15 - 17, NaOH (free) 5 - 7 at 60 - 70°C, D_c 2 - 3 amp/dm²; Cu and Sn anodes in a 1 : 1 ratio. At D_c = 2 amp/dm² a 10 μ thick layer is formed within 20 minutes. The coating is poreless. Good results were obtained by replacing the method of multi-layer chrome and silver plating by the method of white bronze plating. There are 5 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

N. Lukashina

Card 1/1

GRINKRUG, V.L.; GRUZDOV, P.Ya.; NIKONOV, V.F.; VOZLINSKIY, A.G.

Using 40 KhGTR steel for the half-axles of automobile driving
axles. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.6:15-19 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Automobiles--Axles)
(Steel alloys--Testing)

GRINKOVA, N.P.

Headdress ornaments in the Russian folk costume for women. Shor.
Muz. ant. 1 etn. no. 16:24-40 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Headgear)

GRIN'KOV, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MARTYSHKIN, A.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk;
DEKAMILLI, L.Ye., inzh.; ZHAROV, V.I., inzh.

Dynamic balancing of the drum of the HK-3,5 chopper. Trakt. i
sel'khoz mash. no. 3:39-40. 1965. (Mash. stroit.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000616900030-6

GRIN'KOV, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MARTYSHKIN, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, DEZAMIN, L.Ye., inzh.; ALEKSEYEV, L.I., inzh.

Studying the vibration of the SK-4 combine. Trakt. i sel'khoz.mash.
no.2:24-26 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000616900030-6

MARTYSHKIN, A.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; GRIN'EV, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
DEKHMALI, I.Ye., inzh.

Dynamic balancing of threshing cylinders of the SF-4 combine.
Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no.10.27-28 0 '64. (MIRA 17-18)

GRIN'KOV, Yu.V., inzh.; CHEREPAKHIN, M.K., inzh.

Method of using centrifugal vibrating cylinders for separating grain. Mekh.i elek.sots.sel'khoz. 16 no.5:23-25 (MIRA 11:11) ' 58.

1. Rostovskiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya (for Grin'kov). 2. Donskoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Cherepakhin).
(Grain--Grading)

GRIN'KOV, Yu.V. - aspirant

High-duty cylindrical vibratory screen. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
mashinostr. no.6:186-187 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashino-
stroyeniya.

(Grain-handling machinery)